

HE Organized FARMER

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Your President Reports . . . LOOK FROM TWO SIDES TO FIND THE TRUTH

By ED NELSON, President of the F.U.A.

The 1962 convention is over. Your delegates have given me a vote of confidence by asking me to continue as your president for another year. It will be my final year and I realize fully the responsibility that rests on my shoulders. I can also assure you that it is sometimes a frightening experience to realize that you have so much responsibility to so many people. That you have the welfare of so many people riding on every decision you make is a sobering thought. Knowing these things then, it was particularly gratifying to me to get what I believe was a spontaneous ovation from the floor of the convention after being elected by acclamation.

May I review some of the results of the convention. You will get reports of all kinds. Some will say it was a good convention, others will say it was poor. That always happens. I have a feeling it was one of the better conventions because I sensed more lively interest than I have seen for some years. The message the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Hamilton, brought was listened to by a large audience. He was questioned clearly and objectively on his proposals. The report of the Canadian Wheat Board was reviewed with understanding and good sense. These things were our business. We showed keen interest. Many people listened to our neighbor from the South, Mr. Gordon Twedt, tell us something of the work the farmers are doing in Montana. It helped to broaden our outlook.

Seven People, Seven Ideas
The panel that discussed some

questions of policy, raised by groups from the convention, were supposed to show the delegates how difficult it is to implement policy in the face of public opinion. I think they were able to show that seven people had seven different ideas about what should be done. It also made it possible to see quite clearly that an organization with a good public image was likely to get more results than one with a poor image. Mr. McTavish did an excellent job of presenting the view of the Chamber of Commerce. I think this alone, was enough to show the delegates that many people are not in sympathy with those things we think should be done.

The Power panel, so ably conducted by Mr. Young and Mr. Gale, presented both sides of the question of public versus private ownership of power. The fact that the F.U.A. policy of public power was upheld by an overwhelming

Constitutional Amendments

The annual convention voted on three constitutional amendments—one got approval of the meeting, the other two were lost.

The two amendments which didn't get a majority concerned the election of the executive. District 12 had proposed that in 1962 the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes should hold office for a term of 3 years, the candidate receiving the next highest number of votes for two years, and the candidate receiving the third highest number of votes for one year. In 1963 and each succeeding year one candidate should then be elected for a term of three years.

The convention of District 4 had proposed that the President and the vice-president should be elected by the annual convention, but that the other three members of the executive should be elected by the board of directors at the board meeting immediately following the annual convention.

The amendment, proposed by the District 10 convention, to delete Section 14 of the Constitution carried. This means that the Veterans' Section has been disbanded.

majority for the first time in many years is proof that this sort of approach helps to crystalize people's thinking and to act accordingly.

Organization Important

I believe this was also shown in the discussion of farm organization. The whole theme of the convention was to emphasize the importance and the role of the organization. It is significant then, that when the delegates instructed the board to prepare the procedure for joining a National Farmers Union at next year's convention, they made it clear that if anything better is available they wanted to see it.

I think more delegates will go home to talk about farm organization this year than they have in many years. The ones going to be on all those who are responsible for any phase of this question to present a better blue print for farm organization than the N.F.U. represents, if they do not wish to become a part of such an organization.

I don't think it can be denied that the run of the mill farmers who come to the F.U.A. convention would feel more comfortable in an organization such as the N.F.U. There has always been a feeling

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For five full days farmers of every part of our province have been discussing the policy of our organization, and stated their wishes and desires at the annual convention. In doing so, they have accomplished valuable work for the organization, but, more important, for the whole farming community of Alberta. Representing hundreds of locals and thousands of farmers, they have been talking about farm business, and what should be done about it. Their thinking was influenced by what happened in the past. The present, however, was always in their mind, and the future even more so.

There were good discussions, intensive interest in some parts of the program, and the general impression seems to be a feeling of renewed enthusiasm in the work of our organization.

Four hundred and seventy-five delegates were registered. To this have to be added 41 officials and 163 visitors. This means that altogether nearly 700 persons answered the call to convention. A total to be proud of.

Press, radio and television also have seen the importance of this convention. It got a better publicity coverage than at any year before. This may help in creating a better understanding of farmers' problems by the other groups of our society.

In this issue and the next we hope to give a full report of the proceedings, thus enabling every member to know what this convention means to him.

New Executive Farmers' Union

Election for the F.U.A. Executive had the following results: Re-elected by acclamation: Mr. Ed Nelson, Brightview, President; Mr. Clare Anderson, Freedom, Vice-President.

Re-elected were: Mr. Henry Young, Millet, and Mr. Anders Anderson, Medicine Hat.

Elected was Mr. Paul Babey, Beaverdam.

Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite, Red Deer, is as F.W.U.A. President, automatically a member of the F.U.A. Executive.

New Executive F.W.U.A.

Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite, Red Deer, was re-elected by acclamation as President of the F.W.U.A. Mrs. F. A. Sissons, Lacombe, was re-elected as first Vice-President, and Mrs. J. R. Hallum, Sedgewick, as second Vice-President.

Gold Eye Lake Prizes

The draw for the Jr. FUA educational project Gold Eye Lake Camp had the following result:

1st Prize: Chris Besplug, Oyen. (The winning ticket was sold by George Love, Oyen)

2nd Prize: A. Lausen, Box 132, Bowden.

3rd Prize: V. Eaton, Innisfail.

4th Prize: L. Gillette, Calgary.

5th Prize: Mrs. Ruth Schmidt, Red Deer

6th Prize: M. Jacobs, Leslieville.

The prizes were: a 1963 Chevrolet Biscayne Sedan; a Stereo-Combination Set; a Garden Tractor; a Washing Machine; a Transistor Radio, and a Holstein Heifer Calf. The calf was donated by Mr. Anders Anderson, Medicine Hat.

WINNING SUB-DISTRICTS FOR TOUR TO OTTAWA

As published in our issue of October 15, five points were taken into consideration to decide which sub-districts would have the right of appointing one canvasser to take part in the tour to Ottawa:

1. Earliest returns of the full 1962 membership.
2. The percentage of two-year memberships in regard to the total membership of a local.
3. Percentage of the increase in the 1962 membership drive over and above the average membership of 1961 and 1962.
4. Percentage of quota of delegates at the 1961 annual convention.
5. Percentage of the potential membership obtained in the sub-district in 1961 and 1962.

One of the contest rules was that only returns mailed to Central Office not later than November 11, 1962, would be accepted.

Here is the list of the winning two sub-districts in each district with the sub-districts which were in third place:

Sub-District Director	Locals in order of best results achieved
District 1—	
S.D. No. 4 Peter Pookhay	Eaglesham 1 Tangent 2

Sub-District Director	Locals in order of best results achieved
S.D. No. 5 Mike Nikolaychuk	Ksituan 1 Northwest 2 Valleyview 1
S.D. No. 3 Runner up	
District 3—	
S.D. No. 5 John Simpson	Bluesky 1 Fairview 2
S.D. No. 2 A. Lebreque	Donnelly 1
S.D. No. 6 Runner up	Hines Creek 1 Worsley 2
District 3—	
S.D. No. 2 Mrs. M. Stimson	Sunnibend 1 Linaria 2 Jarvie 3
S.D. No. 1 E. Simon	Brookland 1 Naples 2
S.D. No. 5 Runner-up	Prosperity
District 4—	
S.D. No. 6 Frank Bendixen	Heinsburg 1
S.D. No. 5 C. T. Swiderski	Beaverdam 1 Ft. Kent 2 Sandy Rapids 3
S.D. No. 1 Runner-up	Newbrook 1 Waskatenau 2
District 5—	
S.D. No. 6 J. Fairholm	Rosevear 1 Peers 2
S.D. No. 2 Douglas Brown	Busby 1
S.D. No. 1 Runner-up	Keephills 1

Sub-District Director	Locals in order of best results achieved
District 6—	
S.D. No. 5 Fred Romanchuk	Andrew 1 Shandro 2 Willingdon 3
S.D. No. 1 Alan Bevington	Radway 1 Egremont 2
S.D. No. 4 Runner-up	Park Grove 1 Two Hills 2
District 7—	
S.D. No. 1 Steve Melnyk	Derwent 1 Myrnam 2
S.D. No. 6 Wes Connelly	Pelican 1 Roras Edinglassie 2 Prospect Valley 3
S.D. No. 7 Runner-up	Rosyth 1 Strong 2
District 8—	
S.D. No. 6 Ed Fordice	Hastings Coulee 1
S.D. No. 4 Tom Bruce	Sedgewick 1 Daysland 2 Green Grove 1
S.D. No. 3 Runner-up	Duhamel-New Norway 2
District 9—	
S.D. 2 Hans Beck	Rosebriar 1 Haultain 2 Central Community 3
S.D. No. 3 C. E. Jones	Hillside 1 East Hay Lakes 2 Eckville South 1
S.D. No. 5 Runner-up	Evergreen 2

Sub-District Director	Locals in order of best results achieved
District 10—	
S.D. No. 3 D. Munro	Blindman Valley 1 Burnt Lake 2
S.D. No. 4 Richard Page	Hesketh 1 Allingham 2
S.D. No. 6 Runner-up	Innis Lake 1
District 11—	
S.D. No. 4 Willis Love	Hills 1 Esther 2
S.D. No. 2 William Piffer	Victor 1 Morrin 2
S.D. No. 3 Runner-up	Rose Lynn
District 12—	
S.D. No. 2 Henry McGlenn	West Wind 1 Utopia 2
S.D. No. 4 Felix Noel	Okotoks 1 Black Diamond 2
S.D. No. 5 Runner-up	Milo 1
District 13—	
S.D. No. 4 Emil Chomistek	Rainier 1 Scandia 2
S.D. No. 5 Mrs. J. McLean	Rainy Hills 1 One Tree 1
S.D. No. 3 Runner-up	
District 14—	
S.D. No. 1 Gideon Lehr	Del Bonita 1
S.D. No. 7 Harold Hughes	Enchant 1
S.D. No. 5 Runner-up	Wilson 1

Your President About Farm Problems

ON LIVESTOCK: Other Marketing System

Livestock returns have become the largest single income factor to Alberta farmers and are likely to continue so. The devalued dollar has helped to boost livestock sales to the U.S. However the largest sales of feeder cattle have been to Eastern Canada. The logic of shipping live cattle to the east, followed by the subsidized shipment of Western grain with which to feed them, is not entirely apparent to me. However it should increase grain sales and may bring a higher price than our own feeders are prepared to pay.

Hog production was down in the past year, possibly because of a shortage of feed grain. As a result, hog prices have been high in comparison with recent years. They have also been high in relation to beef prices.

Because of better prices, there has been little or no activity in the country with regard to marketing boards. However, we hope that by spring, enough people will have been exposed to all available marketing information, that appropriate action can be taken. It seems unthinkable that we should continue supporting a marketing system that is not providing the maximum price for hogs, or, for that matter, any other produce.

ON GRAIN: More Markets Needed

There can be little doubt that more world markets will be necessary if we are to maintain a manageable carryover. The devaluation of the dollar has increased the cash return for all grain sold on world markets. There is no indication the government will make an acreage payment. Because acreage payments were made in lieu of higher prices for wheat used for domestic purposes, and because the price is still below the figure necessary to bring a return to farmers which is in line with the average Canadian income, the National Farmers Union made at least two requests for the continuance of acreage payments.

Changes in Wheat Board and quota regulations do not appear to be probable. The government plans to improve the liaison between the Wheat Board and eastern feeders by the appointment of a feed grain committee. This may avoid certain bottlenecks that have occurred from time to time in the past. The freight subsidy on feed is to continue.

Power Payments Serious Burden

Another of the policies which our organization has always supported over the years, has been much in the news of late. This is the public ownership and distribution of electric power. The fact that Alberta may soon be the only province in Canada still depending on private power production is significant. Unfortunately the pros and cons of this matter are generally developed around political expediency rather than the essential principle of the best interests of our people. We may expect some lowering of farm rates, particularly to those who use larger quantities of power. However, if economic conditions worsen on the smaller farms, as they may well do if price supports are lessened or scrapped entirely, the payments for rural lines will become a serious burden. The essential principle of farm supplies, food,

Mr. Nelson's address to the annual convention touched a wide range of subjects, important to the farming community of Alberta and of Canada. Concern was expressed about the state of world affairs, showing a continuous build-up of military power. There are, however, also powerful and good forces at work: the United Nations and the Common Market. Though the Common Market can and possibly will hurt Canadian agriculture, and especially wheat growers, the quality of our wheat plus eating habits of the Europeans may overcome some of the difficulties.

Mr. Nelson stated that Canada might well support the proposals put forward by the United States to involve the Common Market countries with the U.S. and Canada in some wider form of agreement.

Some of the main points of Mr. Nelson's address were:

1. Changes in Wheat Board and quota regulations do not appear to be probable.
2. It seems unthinkable farmers will continue to support a marketing system not providing the maximum price for produce.
3. Unless farmers are ready to provide themselves with more protection in the marketing place, and more order in their production, the end of the family farm is in sight.
4. The creation of two national farm bodies, which may conflict and will certainly duplicate, is not in the best interest of the farmers.

(On this page, and continued on page 4, is a summary of Mr. Nelson's address)

No Conflicting National Farm Bodies

You have before you a proposed constitution for a National Farmers' Union. It would be quite simple for me to recommend approval of this constitution and ask that the executive be instructed to make the NFU a reality. However, I feel that the responsibility of leadership requires something more.

I still believe that a strong, responsible, national organization can be built only on a foundation of strong, well organized and well financed provincial bodies with active, direct membership participation. I cannot see a worthwhile national body being built without effective provincial roots. I have therefore delayed action in the national field because I feel we do not have this necessary organization in Alberta. I believe we are on the road to getting it.

We have well established and well managed farm co-operatives in Alberta. These co-operatives are the machinery devised by Alberta farmers throughout the past half century, to provide themselves with necessary services, and to give them some economic advantages which they were unable to get any other way. They are managed by professional people under the guidance of practising farmers as directors. Once a year these directors must report back to the members and accept recommendations from them. The division between what is business policy and what is general farm policy, is usually hard to define, so it is natural that some general farm policy emerges from the annual meetings of our co-ops.

building of roads and schools, etc. are continually increasing so that the difficulty of keeping up other payments, including power, becomes ever more apparent. I have heard of more than one case where people with only one quarter of land find it impossible to keep up their payments and as a result the charge against the land now equals the value of that land. A seldom recognized factor in this issue is that the private power companies in Alberta contributed substantial tax payments to the federal government. These payments are necessarily obtained by charging them into the consumer power bills. Other provinces, where power is publicly owned, do not pay such taxes. Hence Alberta power users pay a disproportionate share of federal taxes, because of the private ownership of our power resources.

We must also realize that there have been periods in the past when the basic farm organization has been sufficiently weak that the co-ops may have felt it necessary to step into the field of farm policy, because there was no other organization which could do the job effectively at a certain time. To avoid the difficulties of duplication and to provide more effective communication, the structure we know as the Alberta Federation of Agriculture was organized to co-ordinate those farm policies which are not directly related to the business of each co-operative. It was in effect a policy co-ordinating body.

Equitable Responsibility

When the FUA was formed by the amalgamation of the UFA and the AFU, the new organization joined, and has remained, a member of the Federation of Agriculture, along with such commodity groups as the beet growers and wool growers, etc. The FUA accepted equitable responsibility, along with the other organizations, in finance, program and provision of officers. Obviously the intent is to co-ordinate FUA policy with the policy originating from the other farm groups or organizations. But the FUA, like all the other organizations, retains its particular autonomy and responsibility. If it is unable to get its policies incorporated into AFA policy, it, like the other member organizations is still charged with the responsibility of advancing that policy. At the provincial level it has always gone directly to government, etc., and at the national level it has gone through the interprovincial Council or National Farmers' Union. This creates a problem of unity that is much more significant between the FUA and AFA than between AFA and the other organizations, particularly the co-operatives. Their general questions are second to their operation policy, which, of course, does not go to the AFA.

The FUA has a more widespread contact with the farmers in the policy field than does any of the co-operatives. So long as it gets most of its financing from membership dues, it is most likely to be receptive to a limiting of its functions. The sorting out and fitting together of all these complicated routines become a major operation, requiring a lot of give and take. It therefore becomes much simpler and easier to do nothing and just drift along as we are. This is not satisfactory. We can stand still no longer. A simple alternative to this inaction is to join the National Farmers' Union. But because it is simple

and easy to do, does not mean that it is automatically, the most effective solution. I am concerned that we do not overlook other alternatives, and that we choose the one which will be the best answer in the long run.

There are arguments in favor of establishing the NFU. One is that it would provide us with an organization which would be free to press for those social and economic changes which would be of benefit to our members.

However, I am convinced that the social changes required to correct social injustices, can only be brought about by direct political action in or by government. The role of farm organization in this field is to provide a more knowledgeable people who can better make decisions in this regard.

Creating a National Farmers' Union without adequate finances is useless. The membership fee of \$1.00 as stated in the proposed constitution is an absolute minimum and must be in addition to our own provincial dues.

The main objection I have to making this move now, is simply that we will immediately create two national farm bodies, which may conflict and will certainly duplicate. I doubt very much whether this is in the best interests of our farmers. And finally, I would not like to make this move until every effort has failed to create in Alberta the kind of unified body that all our farm people can support. This kind of farm organization must take into account the implication of economic control.

The kind of organization that can do this must have the respect and acceptance of the majority of the farm people. It must also have the respect of non-farm people. The only alternative to this is some kind of power monopoly a principle which has little appeal to farm people.

Farmers no longer have the numbers required to be a political power. In 1950 there were 84,000

Taxation Of Co-operatives A Danger

The "Equitable Income Tax Foundation" is committed to making a supreme effort to have income tax levied on the surplus earnings of co-operatives. This is a serious matter and is important to every farmer. If this program succeeds, every farm-member of a co-operative will pay income tax on his share of the surplus, although he may not otherwise be taxable. The farmer who is taxable will be required to pay the tax twice, once through his co-op and again through his personal income tax. This would be an intolerable situation. It could well result in a change in the operation of our co-operatives so that they will have little or no margin on operation.

ON EDUCATION: Program To Succeed

Our education and leadership department, under the able direction of Mrs. Kay Dowhaniuk, has moved along into a new phase in the past year.

Four districts have been organized into district teams and these teams now have several committees and sub-committees working. It may be possible to organize two or three more districts in the coming year. The main purpose of the district team is to make the district organization a more important part of the over-all farm movement. It is an attempt to make the Farmers' Union at the district, sub-district and local levels the centre of all farm community effort. In order to do this effectively we are working with other groups and people wherever that is necessary for our purpose.

It is expected that the "ARDA" program will get started this year. The district team should be in a very advantageous position to get projects underway in their area. Because the team will be working directly with the locals, it should be much easier to get the necessary local research data compiled before any projects are undertaken.

While we will necessarily proceed, to some extent, on a trial and error basis, we are satisfied that with whole-hearted support from all the farm organizations and farm people, there is every reason to believe the program will succeed.

farms in Alberta. Today, 12 years later, there are less than 70,000, yet the population of the province has increased from 939,000 in 1950 to nearly 1,300,000 today—an increase of 35% in 12 years. The farmers' political power is fast disappearing. To use economic control such as marketing boards, requires acceptance. To use economic control such as limited production, also requires acceptance and knowledge of this principle.

An example of what can happen when unity is lacking is the relaxation of wheat board regulations. Not enough farmers are aware of what harm relaxation might do. They were more concerned with their own individual problem as it applied to them at the moment. This resulted in a situation that would have required a form of policing not acceptable to most people. The farm unions tried to point out the implications but were too late. The grain handling organizations were not in a good position because they could not afford to be accused of taking sides. Stock growers were vocal in opposition. The result is an uneasy situation that many people like to think is under control, but which I believe, will require further adjustment before long. That adjustment must be done by farmers, not by governments or non-farm people.

(Continuation of Mr. Nelson's address on page 4)

This in turn could result in a price war, in which financially powerful private interests might be prepared to operate at a loss for some time in order to break the co-ops. Co-op members would need to fully understand what was happening, in such a situation. Their loyalty to their co-operative organizations would then be the vital factor.

Hamilton Keeps Plugging For "Set Aside"

PROMOTES "ACCELERATED SALES"

Speaking at the annual convention, Mr. Alvin Hamilton, federal minister of agriculture, devoted the greater part of his speech to what he said were "several ideas I have in mind affecting accelerated wheat sales."

These ideas showed to be:

The setting up of a combined selling agency by the Wheat Pools and the United Grain Growers, first in eastern Canada and later in foreign countries;

The "setting aside" of a portion of the final wheat payment with a view to building up a fund which could be used to supplement government credit in the next decade in "newly developing countries," and which could be used in sharing any loss which may occur, should there be a non-payment, or default, from such customers purchasing on a credit basis. The minister wanted to emphasize the point, that he is "not suggesting that farmers take the entire risk of a loss on a credit sale."

EASTERN CANADIAN MARKET NO LONGER "CAPTIVE"

In defending his point of a grain sales agency of the Pools and the U.G.G., Mr. Hamilton brought forward the point that the market for feed grains in Eastern Canada must not longer be looked upon as a "captive" one (meaning a market which no one else as Western Canada could enter—Ed.) as U.S. corn is challenging this market. Also, it is declared policy of the Government of Ontario to become self sufficient in feed grains, particularly feed wheat, oats, corn and barley.

The minister said that the majority of the grain trade now responsible for the movement and merchandising of western feed grains into eastern Canada are aggressive and efficient. Nevertheless, in order to maintain the lowest possible prices for feed grain in eastern Canada, without in any way diminishing returns to western farmers, "I would be much happier if a sales agency of the Canadian Wheat Board, backed by western producers (this would then be the sales agency of the U.G.G. and the Pools, we suppose—Ed.) was selling in competition with private grain trade in that market."

USE OF AGENCIES

At this point the minister explained the Canadian Wheat Board's "handling," "marketing," and merchandising policies, quoting from a booklet, published last spring by the Wheat Board.

"In carrying out its task of merchandising wheat, oats and barley produced in Western Canada, the Board endeavours to make full use of all agencies and services which it considers can usefully contribute to sales. The actual merchandising, particularly in the case of wheat, is a combined and complex operation involving the Board and its overseas offices, the entire Canadian grain trade in all its various functions, the rail-

ways and lake steamship companies, the Trade Commissioner Service and, in some instances, the Government of Canada.

"Subject to certain standards and to having the necessary facilities, financial and otherwise, to offer wheat for sale in world markets, the Board enters into agreements with the shipping and exporting segments of the Canadian grain trade under which they undertake to act as agents of the Board for that purpose.

PRACTICALLY EVERYWHERE

"The value of the shippers and exporters in this connection is due to their knowledge of the domestic and export trade in grain and especially to the fact that the firms concerned are represented either by direct office or otherwise, in practically every country in the world which imports grain. This branch of the grain trade represents a highly developed form of enterprise, alert and keenly competitive. The success in business of the companies engaged in export depends upon their ability to sell grain in overseas markets in competition with others, and this requires considerable skill, knowledge and experience. The Board has considered their services most valuable in offering wheat for sale abroad.

DIRECT GOVERNMENT SALES

"In cases where a foreign government or an agency of a foreign government prefers to deal direct with the Board in the matter of the purchase of grain, the Board arranges to do so. On the other hand, it will not enter into direct competition with its own agents in sales to other importers, but it does encourage competition between its agents. To enter into competition with its agents would be most unethical as the agents do not receive a commission on sales from the Board but must rely on what they can earn by obtaining a sales price in excess of what they can earn by obtaining a sales price in excess of what they pay to purchase the wheat from the Board, which is the Board's asking price at time of purchase.

"In recent years, with the freeing from wartime government restriction of much of the grain trade throughout the world, the actual portion of sales made directly by Board agents has con-

tinued to increase in relation to total sales. However it may be of interest to know that in the past the Board has had master sales agreements with a number of countries; specifically, China, Dominican Republic, India, Japan, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, South Africa, the United Kingdom, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Ireland, Cyprus, Israel, Russia and Czechoslovakia.

"Even when a sale is made directly by the Board, the agents still play an important role in its fulfillment as in most cases supplementary contracts, subject to the master sales agreements referred to above, are entered into between them and the buyer concerned. From that point the agent involved takes over in the same manner as if he had been instrumental in originating the sale."

3 MAIN APPROACHES

There are 3 main approaches, the minister said. The great bulk of the cash sales are made by the private grain trade. Some 40 companies are licensed to sell grain by the Canadian Wheat Board. Thanks to their efforts, Canada's share in the cash markets of the world has increased in the past few years.

The second group, who sell grain, are the Canadian Wheat Board officials. They not only service our customers, but are continuously pressing their counterparts, in other countries—both in the private grain trade and in government—on the advantages of using Canadian wheat. The minister is sincerely grateful for the tremendous efforts our Wheat Board officials have made, both at home and abroad, to sell Canadian wheat. Figures given by Mr. Hamilton showed the Wheat Board to have increased its sales percentage of the wheat and flour export market from 1.27% in 1955-56 to 27.99% in 1961-62.

The third force at work in the selling of Canadian wheat is the government itself. Cabinet ministers are consistently on the alert to raise the matter of Canadian grain with representatives of other governments. "We are assisted in this by the wonderful work of the Trade Commissioners all over the world and the diplomats."

There is, however, a new factor, the government's decision to move

into credit sales. Last year, for example, over 100 million bushels, out of 358 million bushels, were sold on credit. Terms varied from 9 months to 3 years.

CREDIT SALES

Credit sales are based on two types. First, there are sales to those countries which have a credit rating. These sales can be guaranteed under Section 21 of the Export Credits Insurance Act, and, at the present time, approximately \$90 million are pledged under this Section. The first piece of legislation introduced at this session of Parliament was an amendment to Section 21 of the Export Credits Insurance Act, which doubled the amount—from \$200 million to \$400 million. The proposed "set aside" would have nothing to do with sales of this category.

The most "dramatic sale" in the past 2 years, however, has been the revolving credit sale to Mainland China. The Canadian Government guaranteed the Canadian Wheat Board that, if any losses occurred on this sale, they would be borne by all the people of Canada, not just the Western farmers. The Chinese have met every payment on time and, not only does Mr. Hamilton expect them to make every payment on time, but "we are presently negotiating for another contract for 1963." This is a new type of government guaranteed credit to a country which did not have an established credit rating with Canada. "Are there not other such countries—new developing countries—in the Commonwealth, in Africa and in South America, where we could develop markets?

This is the category of sales I had in mind when I first proposed the 'set aside'," Mr. Hamilton said.

THE "SET ASIDE"

Insofar as the "set aside" is concerned, the minister is of the opinion that farm groups have already approved the principle of "set aside" to achieve ends for their own good. He said that dairy farmers of Canada do it, cheese producers of Ontario, Western farmers under the horned cattle fund, under P.F.R.A., the Pools used to do it to pay for their elevators, and so on. At the moment the government is discussing with the tobacco growers a substantial set aside to facilitate sales of tobacco at home and abroad next year.

If a "set aside" is agreed upon, Mr. Hamilton thinks a satisfactory plan could be worked out whereby "the farmers could receive the going interest rate on the money from the Canadian Wheat Board for example, and could take their money out if they quit farming, provided there were no losses. The government and the Canadian Wheat Board would still be very careful about every deal and the farmer would not only get a good return on his money, but receive better prices on all grain sold for cash and for credit."

"Under Section 14 of the Export Credits Insurance Act, businessmen in Canada can make foreign sales on credit, pay a premium to the government that will protect the seller against 85 per cent of any loss and the businessman takes a 100 per cent risk on the balance of 15 per cent. I think my suggestion should be considered objectively and carefully over the next few months."

Junior F.U.A. Again Sponsoring Debating Contest

The Junior F.U.A. this year is sponsoring again its annual provincial contest. Entries for this competition close FEBRUARY 15, 1963. I would like to take this opportunity to urge as many rural young people between the ages of 14 and 27 as possible to enter.

ENTRIES for this competition need not be confined to areas in which there are Junior locals, but in areas where there are no Junior locals it is necessary for the senior organization to contact the young people and interest them in this competition. Actually the senior locals who don't do this are missing a wonderful opportunity to create interest in their local. Inviting young people to meetings to debate against each other or against young people from other communities usually draws a good crowd. As a rule the grown-ups will turn out to see their young people perform.

Apart from the interest debating creates in the local, the ones who benefit most are the debaters themselves. Debating is an ideal method of improving one's public speaking ability. Debating involves

facts and logic. Therefore, in preparing and presenting debates, a person learns to think and speak in a logical manner. Debating also trains a person to think while standing in front of a crowd. Debates are no place for memorized speeches.

A good debate requires considerable preparation and a thorough knowledge of the topic. If a person prepares and presents a good debate he can consider himself something of an authority on the subject debated.

Debating is an argument involving some controversial subject, with two teams, one for, and one opposed, with each having equal opportunity to state their arguments.

With these ideas on the value of debating in mind, I would again urge that as many young people as possible enter this competition and, win or lose, gain some valuable personal experience plus stimulating more interest and activity in our own community.

Alan Bevington,
Jr. FUA Director,
District 5, Gibbons



TRACTOR RADIATOR TIME is Here!

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If your Radiator is rusted-out and needs replacing, trade on a NEW, USED or REBUILT RADIATOR.

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(Please say you saw it in The Organized Farmer)

Your President's Annual Address

Not Enough Unanimity

(Continued from page 2)

During the year your executive has actively studied and forwarded to the proper places, these and many other problems.

Many matching briefs on tariffs and other matters have been prepared and presented. In these, where farmers have shown unanimity of opinion, we have been successful. However, there is not enough unanimity, and when farmers through their various organizations, present contradictory proposals, their chance of success is small. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that we realize the necessity for a more united farm organization.

ON GRAIN MARKETING: More Protection More Order

Mr. Hamilton, the Minister of Agriculture, suggested to the Saskatchewan Pool that farmers should be prepared to accept responsibility for at least some of any possible losses that may occur if grain sales contracts to foreign countries are not honored.

His statement has several implications. One is that we may have difficulty collecting some of the money owing on sales commitments, although we have been assured from time to time that all payments have been met. It implies also that non-farm Canadians are not willing to share any risks involved in marketing our grain.

A third implication is that the farm community is expected to live within a budget, made up of actual cash receipts for sale of its products, and received on a market where all of our competitors are protected, and only the Canadian farmer must go it alone.

It implies that the non-farm community wants to live well, on good food, provided by Canadian farmers at cut throat world prices, while they in turn, ask the farmers to pay protected Canadian prices for their services.

It may also imply that our federal government may be considering the end of price supports of any kind. We have seen the quality bonus on hogs reduced by \$1.00 per hog. We have been told to expect less in the way of dairy supports, and if the opinions of most of the press in this country mean anything, farmers may soon find themselves at the mercy of the free markets again. Unless we are ready to provide ourselves with more protection in the market place, and more order in our production, we can look for the end of the family farm in the not too distant future.

ON INSURANCE: Continued Growth

Our insurance program continues to grow. At the completion of our second full year of the Auto Pool it was possible to announce a 7% dividend. By the time this report is read it is hoped our Farm Fire and Liability Insurance Pool will be a reality. The life insurance plan is well received and serving a definite need for many people. It should be more widely used, particularly by younger farmers.

Within the limits of the space and time available for this purpose, I have tried to outline for you the issues that I consider to

be paramount. They cover the whole field of farm endeavors. I do not intend to be pessimistic. I prefer instead the sober optimism that we can have if we are prepared to accept the challenge of responsibility. It is a responsibility we all must accept, each in his or her own way. The decisions made by responsible people will be good decisions. If the goal is a good life, we have nothing to apologize for.

PEOPLE ARE NEEDED TO BUILD AND MAINTAIN OUR ORGANIZATION

Mr. Paul Babey, chairman of the Membership Committee, gave the Annual Convention the following report about the work of this committee:

On behalf of the Membership Committee I would like to thank the members of the Farmers' Union of Alberta and especially the local canvassers who participated in the membership drive.

We are fortunate in that we have dedicated and conscientious members who are willing to accept their responsibility. Because of the efforts of these people we have an effective voluntary organization like the Farmers' Union of Alberta.

I do not need at this time to state the many reasons why the committee is concerned with obtaining a large membership. We believe very strongly that in the agricultural society, much will depend on the effective participation by people in their own affairs.

We recognize the difficulties faced by canvassers, and by those responsible for organizing and motivating canvassers. And although we know the many problems (the element of time being a very important one) these people have to overcome, we still believe that our organization can remain dynamic ONLY when people are involved in all phases of maintaining and building the organization.

It has been stressed many times before that the individual member is the only important person in the F.U.A. The point we wish to repeat is, that he must not be forgotten after the membership drive, but he should have the opportunity to take an active part in the affairs of the organization.

In considering the value of a continuing membership and the problems of fluctuation, we included a two year membership in our drive this year. The results haven't been overwhelming but in some areas it will mean less work for an already tired canvasser. To date 1,200 two-year memberships have come into head office.

The Bus Tour was planned not only as an incentive, but also to give recognition to a number of hard working local people who unselfishly gave their time and ef-

TWICE A MONTH

Beginning with this issue members will receive The Organized Farmer twice a month. This will mean a great improvement. Dates of publication are set for the first and third week of every month. Copy for our January and February issues has to reach Central Office not later than: January 11, January 25, and February 11.

fort towards building this organization.

We would like to impress upon everyone that this is not entirely a pleasure trip. The emphasis is on education, and developing interest. Through this, the participants of the tour will develop new areas of interest when relating their experiences to the locals.

On behalf of the FUA we would like to thank the United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative for their generous grant made annually to be used as an incentive to the membership drive, also the other organizations for their assistance and financial contributions such as the Alberta Wheat Pool, United Grain Growers, and Northern Alberta Dairy Pool.

Members of the Committee were Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite, Mrs. Pansy Molen and G. N. Leenders.

GREETINGS

from the

DISTRICT 5 BOARD

Handling costs of grain to be kept down

A warning that Canada's ability to export grain is dependent upon holding down the cost of handling grain was given by A. T. Baker, general manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool, before the delegates attending the Pool's 40th annual meeting in Calgary.

Mr. Baker said the advantages given by high quality can be nullified by excessive costs of getting grain to the consumer.

The cost of handling members' grain through Alberta Wheat Pool elevators now exceeds 10 cents a bushel. "There is no reason to doubt that a similar amount is deducted for the same services provided for every other western Canadian producer for each bushel delivered."

This is the cost of maintaining and operating the present grain

handling system, and the expenses will inevitably rise unless the industry develops a more economical way to collect the grain in the country and forward it to the terminals.

He said western grain is grown in the heart of a great continent and cannot compete in the markets of the world against grain grown close to seaboard in other countries, unless costs are kept to a minimum.

TO ALL F.W.U.A. LOCALS

From now on the local officials will not receive the regular mid-monthly mail, containing reports, news-flashes and so on. These all will be published in The Organized Farmer. You will find them in the second issue of each month. Use them for your programs.

F.U.A. INCOME TAX SERVICE

We can make the not so pleasant job of filling out Income Tax returns easier for you: Use our field service!

Let your local bring this service directly to your community. The greater number of members taking part the lower will be the charges for travelling expenses.

USE THIS SERVICE

Complete the attached form and mail it NOW to:

F.U.A. INCOME TAX SERVICE
9934 - 106 Street,
Edmonton, Alberta

Dear Sir:

We would like assistance and information on the following:

- The preparation of our 1962 Income Tax Returns.
- Farmers' Union Account Book. (Farm Records—\$1.25)
- Establishing a Basic Herd.
- Preparation of Election to Average Income.
- Gift Tax.
- Lifetime Gift of \$10,000.00 — tax free.
- Estate Tax.
- The preparation of a Net Worth Statement as of Dec. 31, 1962, so our tax position will be clear at that date.

Name.....

Address.....

Local No.

FARMERS' UNION OF ALBERTA

9934 - 106 St., Edmonton, Alta

Phone: GA 4-0375

After 5:00 p.m.: HU 9-6955

The Organized Farmer

EDITOR ED NELSON

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Chances For Wheat Sales To Common Market

Mr. W. E. Robertson, Commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board voiced cautious optimism about Canada's chances to sell high quality wheat to the Common Market countries. Even if total imports of wheat into the Common Market should decline, the Commissioner hopes that Canadian sales won't be markedly affected. Two of the six countries involved, Italy and France, have up to the present effectively excluded the import of all Canadian wheat except durum. But, from now on, the only obstacle to the entry of our wheat into these markets will be the levies. They are supposed to take the place of all other forms of protection against imported wheat. Mr. Robertson said: "We are cautiously optimistic that we will be able to introduce high quality Manitobas into both France and Italy."

Because of the importance of the Common Market area to our export sales the Board has recently opened an office in Brussels, the headquarters of the European Economic Community. This office is headed by Mr. C. C. Boxer who has been in charge of the Board's Rotterdam office and has had many years' experience in the European area. He will be assisted by Mr. A. A. Presber of the Board's newly created Technical Services Department who has been trained in milling technology and is conversant in several languages.

In regard to the Common Market the Board's responsibility is to assess this development and attempt to do whatever is within its power, as a marketing agency for western wheat, to devise means of continuing to try to make as large sales as possible in that area.

Mr. Robertson's address, which was read by Mr. L. Kristjanson, stated that the objective of the E.C.C. agricultural policy is twofold—to increase agricultural productivity in Common Market countries and to ensure a fair standard of living for the agricultural Community.

To achieve this objective the six countries have set up the target prices for farm products that they hope to achieve for their producers. In Canadian dollars the target price for wheat in Germany, in August, was \$3.48½ per bushel; in France \$2.85½ per bushel; in Italy \$3.24 per bushel; in the Netherlands \$2.69½ per bushel; in Belgium \$3.01 per bushel and in Luxembourg \$3.43¼ per bushel.

IMPORT LEVIES

To protect their producers against competition from wheat produced in other parts of the world the Community has set up a system of import levies. By 1970 these levies, as well as the target prices, will be the same for all countries of the Community, but as at the end of October they were as follows:

	Levies in Canadian Dollars per bushel
Germany	1.84
Italy	1.54
Belgium	1.22
France	1.14
Netherlands	1.10
Luxembourg	1.75

The levy is the same on all imported wheat, regardless of the country of origin. In other words, a miller in Germany would pay the landed price of Canadian wheat, plus a levy of \$1.84 per bushel; or if it is American wheat the landed price of American wheat, plus \$1.84 per bushel.

The imposition of these levies makes imported wheat considerably more expensive than wheat grown in the Common Market countries. For example, the landed price of No. 2 Northern wheat in Germany at the end of October was approximately \$2.25 per bushel. The cost to the German miller would be \$2.25, plus the levy of \$1.84, or \$4.09 per bushel. The estimated price for home-grown wheat is \$3.43 per bushel, or 66 cents per bushel less. In the case of the Netherlands, home-grown wheat was 67 cents per bushel less expensive than No. 2 Northern; in Belgium 52 cents per bushel; Luxembourg 60 cents per bushel and France and Italy 66 cents per bushel. In all cases the difference in price is considerably greater than can be reasonably accounted for by the difference in quality of the wheat grown in these countries and Canadian wheat.

TWO BASIC DANGERS

The Commissioner thinks there are two basic dangers to Canada's position of exporter of wheat to the area. The first of these has to do with the fact the producer prices are at an extremely high level. These high prices will likely result in increased wheat production within the Common Market, particularly in France and Italy.

The second danger is that, because of the higher price of both domestic and imported wheat, there will be pressures to increase bread prices in the Community. Since any increase in bread prices is generally extremely unpopular with the consuming public, it may be that millers, to keep the cost of flour down, will turn to the use of home-grown wheat which is cheaper than imported wheat.

There are, however, some hopeful aspects to this situation. The first is that none of these countries can produce wheat of the high quality produced in Western Canada. As their production of low-quality wheat increases they will have to import the strongest wheats available if they are to maintain the quality of the bread.



HER CHANCE OF MARRYING A FARMER?

... less than one in ten!

Farming—a good life—and one any girl would be happy to share—but her husband is much more likely to be "doctor" . . . "lawyer" . . . "merchant" . . . "chief."

Alberta's farmers now number less than one-tenth of the province's population . . . and even this small proportion is steadily decreasing.

But with efficient farm methods . . . larger acreages . . . better machinery . . . today's well-educated and highly skilled farmers are able to maintain their industry in number one position: farming remains Alberta's first and most valuable industry.

As long as this is so, the welfare of farming must be fostered and the group interests of farmers must be protected.

The U.F.A. Co-operative works for you: first by helping you buy farm supplies at lower cost . . . and again by working hand in hand with the Farmer's Union of Alberta when Group Action is needed to protect Group Interest.



UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA CO-OP

"Owned by farmers—controlled by farmers—and operated SOLELY for the benefit of farmers."

Jr. F.U.A. President Reports Good Year

In his report to the Annual Convention the Jr. FUA President, Jerald Hutchinson of Warner, mentioned that the Queen Contest was well received this year with 13 candidates from 8 districts taking part and competing for honors as Jr. Queen. All but one attended the annual convention held at the University of Alberta during Farm Young People's Week late in June. Pheona Kuehn of Warner was crowned Queen and Pattie Bonnett of Ponoka and Sylvia Krebs of Bruderheim, were named as ladies-in-waiting at a ceremony in Athabasca Hall. Dr. Walter Johns, President of the University of Alberta, crowned the Queen.

The debating competition held this year seemed to be lacking a little in interest but nevertheless

the finals held at Farm Young People's Week were very good and the team of Bob Foster and Bernard Blom of Gibbons won out over Angus Park and Marilyn Loosmore of the Progressive Junior Local, Three Hills.

As you know the Junior FUA has contributed \$500 towards the Banff Leadership Techniques Short Course, for the past number of years. Again this year the Juniors were asked to take part in the program as members of the staff. I had the pleasure of instructing or conducting the evening classes in organized recreation. This proved to be a rewarding and interesting experience.

Exchange visits were once again held, but with the Juniors acting as hosts, as well as sending dele-

gates to Saskatchewan Farm Young People's Week and to the American Institute of Co-operation Convention. We wish to thank the co-operatives for the financial assistance given us on this project.

Two delegates from the Ontario Junior Farmers Association, a man and a woman, spent three weeks touring Alberta, as guests of the Junior FUA. They were sorry they could not stay longer in each district to get a better picture of agriculture in Alberta. Their tour took them from as far north as Peace River to the US border in the south, including a short visit to the National Parks at Banff, Jasper and Waterton Lakes.

Jim Toole of Medicine Hat was delegate to the Saskatchewan Farm Young People's Week and Eugene Elm attended the Ameri-

Membership Fee

The matter of the membership dues was discussed last summer at several District Conventions. In many cases it was realized that

can Institute of Co-operation Convention held in Columbus, Ohio.

We are very proud of the progress being made at the Junior Camp.

Thus far the Junior work has been quite successful and I hope it continues to be so.

The Junior Board is made up, almost completely, of new members. Eugene Elm of Hardisty was elected first vice-president, Alan Bevington of Gibbons, second vice-president and Ronald Henderson was elected Executive member.

the membership fee should be higher. At the District 2 and 3 conventions resolutions carried to raise the fee to ten dollars per year. District 1 convention voted for an individual membership of \$5.00 and \$7.00 for family membership. District 9 convention felt a better solution would be to raise the membership fee by \$1.00 per year and let the members pay for the subscription to The Organized Farmer. The annual convention amended this resolution, deleting the part about paying for subscriptions. After that the resolution passed by a great majority. This means that the membership fee for 1964 will be \$6.00 per year.

CLASSIFIED SECTION

LIVESTOCK

SELLING REGISTERED HEREFORDS—2 young cows, one 2 year old heifer, yearling heifer, bull calf. \$1,100. M. A. Fischer, Box 84, Hilda Alta. 1487-0

FOR SALE—Registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls, 6-12 months old. Apply G. R. Getson, Chip Lake, Alta. 1732-1

FOR SALE—30 - two-year old Hereford bulls and 20 - two-year old heifers, all registered. Sell as singles or in groups to suit. Big strong cattle. Can furnish groups of one bloodline for uniform calves. James Wyatt, Phone 652-7433, High River, Alta. 2187-1

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—SP12 Case Combine with Melroe pickup \$1,000. E. Nelson, Brightview, Alta. Phone 3-2296. C-0

SWAP—1949 I.H.C. Ton Truck for some oats, hay or \$220. M. A. Fischer, Box 84, Hilda, Alta. 1487-0

WANTED—Extensions and shanks for I.H.C. chisel plow. For Sale—30 gallon pressure tank used one month \$20. Maurice A. Manning, Phone R908, Hardisty, Alta. 2001-1

FOR SALE—Massey Harris 21 combine, 12' with pick-up. \$300 or trade for cattle. Herman Moldenhauer, Box 296, Breton, Alta. 2051-1

LEGAL

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SEED GRAIN

FOR SALE—Canthatch and Thatcher seed wheat grown on breaking, clean. Also Victory seed oats. J. S. Rubuliak, Smoky Lake, Alta. 2109-1

FOR SALE—3,000 bushels of Registered Garry oats in bulk - germination 93%. A sample of this oats won 5th prize at the Toronto Winter Fair. Joseph Lundblad, Box 147, Valleyview, Alta. 2322-1

FARM LANDS

FARMS WANTED—Have sold my farm. Have you 3/4 to section, cattle-grain farm with good buildings for sale? Cash. Box 57, Kipp, Alta. 2106-1

HORSES

PONIES—We have them. The best in the land, Shetland and Welsh. Very quiet for children. Some broken to saddle. Fred W. Plank, Bluffton, Alta. 2328-1

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Good green feed, bales. Stooked in field. 25c. each. Archie Dewey, Box 57, Heinsburg, Alta. 458-1

Fence posts penta pressure treated for lasting service. Phone or write for prices. Peerless Wood Preservers Ltd., Cayley, Alta. Ph. 9118-31, High River. 9197-1

Telephone poles, full length, pressure treated with penta. Deliver anywhere. Peerless Wood Preservers Ltd., Cayley, Alta. Ph. 9118-31, High River. 9197-1

FOR WESTERN AND ENGLISH SADDLES, and COWBOY BOOTS see Clover Bar Industries, Phone 6999-7387. 8025-4

FOR SALE—Cast iron right hand drainboard sink, never used \$25.00. E. Nelson, Brightview Phone Ponoka, 322-96.

Used 180 amp FORNEY WELDER complete with all attachments. New price \$329.00 will sell for \$159.00 and will guarantee. Used 250 amp TRACTOR DRIVE WELDER with cables and helmet. First \$60.00 takes, good condition.

Several used farm AIR COMPRESSORS from \$50 to \$125.00. Write only to A. Haderer, 1415-8 St. N.W., Calgary, Alta. C-0

FIELD, GARDEN SEEDS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, Hannas Seeds, Lacombe, Alta. 8077-4

TRADE—For lumber one rebuilt 6' M.M. PTO Combine with pick-up and scourkreen. One Stewart stook loader. F. Wageningen, Tolland, Alta. 2000-1

“Beneficial Effect” of Devaluation

In the first part of his address Mr. Hamilton gave figures about the “beneficial effect” on prices for agricultural products, as a result of the devaluation of the Canadian dollar. He did not mention any adverse effects this devaluation may have on agricultural operations.

The figures he gave are the following:

Estimated farm cash income from cattle and calves will total \$675 million in 1962, compared with \$632 million in 1961 and \$563 million in 1960.

Income from the sales of hogs will approximate \$340 million, compared with \$322 million in 1961.

This year, because of the change in the value of the dollar and a higher lamb price in the U.S., about 17,000 feeder lambs have been exported from Canada. Exports in the previous 2 years were nil.

Economists estimate that devaluation has added over \$80 million to the value of the 1962 wheat crop, and about \$10 million to the value of the Canadian oilseeds crop.

ARDA PROGRAM

In a brief reference to ARDA the minister pointed out that the ARDA program places great emphasis on promoting the most efficient use of our land resources. The premise that the long-term productivity of our land resources and the economic health of our rural areas would be greatly improved by an adjustment of land use on many millions of acres, is inherent in the ARDA concept.

In evolving a long-term ARDA programme use, the country is confronted with a number of difficult basic questions. What lands are the most suitable technically for agriculture, for grazing, for forestry, for recreation, for wildlife or for urban development? What economic factors should be applied to these technical assessments and in what way to determine optimum use?

On November 29 and 30 the ARDA directorate arranged a seminar to discuss the implications of a national land use capability inventory. To this meeting came the specialists and authorities on various aspects of land use representing federal and provincial governments from the universities and from industry, bringing a knowledge of national, regional and area problems. The participants represented such diverse fields as agriculture, forestry, wildlife, economics, geography, urban planning and recreational planning.

From this meeting will come advice and guidance on the feasibility of a national land use capability inventory, its nature and ex-

already 95 per cent of the members in this area had renewed their membership.

tent, the kinds of factors which should be given prominent consideration, the length of time it will take to complete such a project and method by which it can best be carried out. This basic information is necessary to rationally plan for the future development of Canadian agriculture.

The Alberta cattle population in 1952 was 1,766,000 head, in 1962 it was 2,863,000 head.

In 1955 approximately 10,000 head of cattle were exported from Alberta, in 1962 an estimated 75,000 head of cattle will be exported. Of this number 20,000 were export for slaughter and 55,000 were feeders, for a total value of \$12 million.

PRICE OUTLOOK

The U.S. Department of Agriculture and the trade in the U.S. expect cattle prices next year to be only slightly under 1962, despite a 3 to 4 per cent increase in slaughter.

About the middle of this year Canada went off the “export basis” as far as fat cattle are concerned. This resulted in an increase in the price levels in Canada.

With more feed grain available in Western Canada, there is evidence that, compared with a year ago, substantially larger numbers

of cattle are going on feed. It is expected that sometime after the first of the year supplies of choice and good cattle will again build up to over 18,000 per week and fat cattle prices will revert to an “export basis.” This will mean a slight reduction in price from the very high levels that have prevailed over the past few years. We can expect to notice this about February.

Prices for feeder cattle will follow very closely the pattern for fat cattle in the U.S., and Mr. Hamilton does not think there will be any decided change in present price levels.

1963 Convention in Calgary

The 1963 annual convention will be held in Calgary. A resolution, coming from the District 10, 12 and 14 conventions, expressing that holding the annual convention this year in Calgary indubitably have the effect of maintaining and increasing the interest in the FUA in the whole southern area, passed with a great majority at the Edmonton convention.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

(Continued on page 1)

that the C.F.A. is, somehow out of touch and less sympathetic to the smaller farmer. However, I think there was much realization that supporting two organizations would not serve farmers well and they were looking for an alternative. Much interest was shown in Dr. Hannam's analysis of this question presented by Jim Bentley. Certainly too, the report of the A.F.A. committee studying this matter will be awaited with real interest.

No Complete Agreement

I received some criticism from some people for not standing up solidly for disassociating ourselves with the N.F.U. I must tell them, however, that I received just as much on the other side. Here again, there is by no means complete agreement among our members.

I have taken the position that our people are entitled to know both sides so they can judge and decide for themselves. I have said that co-operatives are the most important method we presently have of looking after ourselves economically. I have said that commodity groups are important to the people who produce these commodities. The Union is necessary as a place to bring all farmers together so they can determine the role agriculture and agricultural people shall play in the total society. But, for the Unions to “go it alone” without the support of the co-operatives and the commodity groups, is, I am sure, a waste of effort and resources. But to continue the C.F.A. without somehow bringing the rank and file farmer in closer contact with its inner workings will only result in continuous misunderstanding. Some people have said, this creates the fifth wheel. Perhaps it does, but I think it is a pretty important wheel and some way must be found to accommodate it. I have said we can afford to wait till we find such a way. If I am wrong, you still have a year in which to tell me so. If I am wrong, I will have led you down the wrong road. All I can say is that I have done it honestly.

May I wish you a Happy New Year.

Red Letter Day For Peace River Area

Wednesday, November 28, was a red letter day for the residents of the Hotchkiss and Notikewin district in the North Peace River country as the railway reached Hotchkiss 2 miles north of the Hotchkiss general store. More than 100 people were present to greet the CNR crew, and many of them had waited more than 35 years for this day. The Hotchkiss-Notikewin district FUA local presented everyone with coffee and doughnuts.

George Horwood spoke for the residents of the Notikewin district and Steve Yasinski for those of the Hotchkiss area. To celebrate the arrival of the railway a free dance was held on December 6 in the Hotchkiss Community Hall.

President of the FUA local is George Horwood, Vice-President, Wm. Asmussen and Secretary Cecil Black, all of Notikewin. Canvassers and directors for Hotchkiss are Mike Toma and Steve Yasinski, for Notikewin Jim Harbourne and Pete Boos. In the first days of December

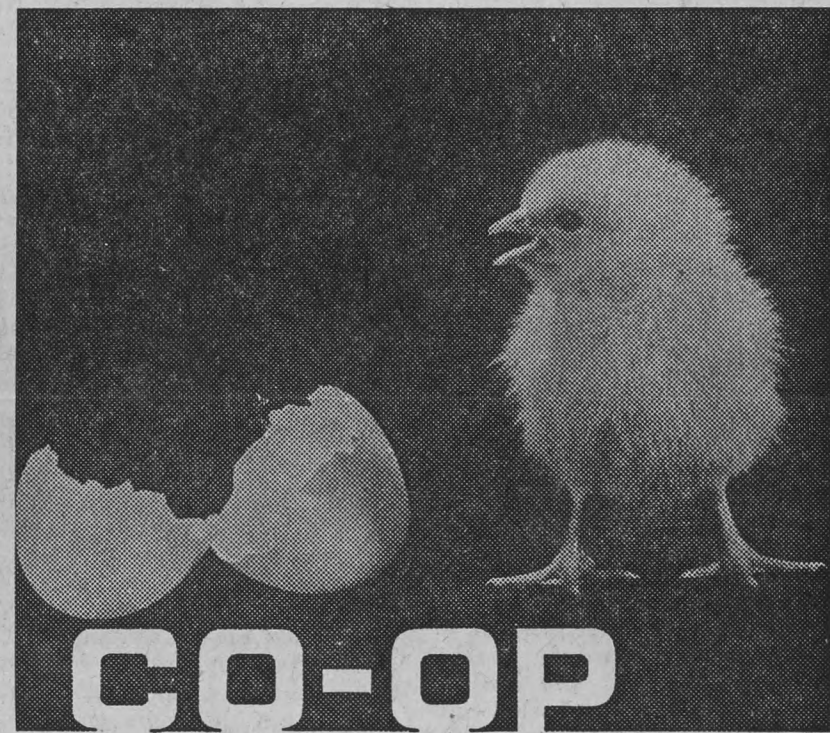
SIXTY CENTS FOR EVERY MEMBER

This space above is worth \$1.00. In the next issue you may use it to advertise anything you want to sell or purchase. Instead of \$1.00, F.U.A. members will have to pay only 40 cents for it. YOU SAVE 60 cents. Ads must reach Central Office not later than January 11.

In the space offered for such a low price, you can put 25 words, name, address, phone number, each counted as one word. Mail your ad to: F.U.A., 9934-106 Street, Edmonton, Alberta, and enclose 40 cents.

We repeat: This offer is only valid for our next issue, and only for F.U.A. members who have paid their dues for 1963.

Use The Organized Farmer for advertising.



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Stability In Agriculture Sorely Missing

MRS. BRAITHWAITE'S CONVENTION REPORT

In her annual address to the FUA convention Mrs. C. R. Braithwaite, president of the Farm Women's Union of Alberta, mentioned the many opportunities the organization has, and uses, to present rural thinking on different subjects. One of the projects of the past year was the Citizenship Camp for Indian and White students at Gold Eye Lake, which was an outstanding success.

In the agricultural field she noted promises of federal loans becoming available to more farmers, but Mrs. Braithwaite had nowhere seen a national agricultural policy set down by the federal government, that gives any assurance of stability in agriculture and thus enabling farmers to repay these loans.

The FWUA president also stated her clear belief that small farms are needed.

In the organizational field she stressed the necessity of having one national farm organization, controlled by direct membership.

A summary of her address follows:

The past year has been an exceptionally busy one for me. But there is no need for me to review these activities; you, the important cog in the organization, have had information sent out to you by many roads — radio, television, newspapers, speakers and the newsletter.

Your Executive has through many channels carried out to the best of their ability the policies that were developed at our last annual convention, and have stood strong for the aims and objectives of our Farm Union. We leave the judgment in your hands as to how successful we have been.

In the educational field with a representative on the Curriculum Committee and one on the New Advisory Board of the Technical and Vocational Schools, we have ample opportunity to present rural thinking. The many other boards and organizations on which we have representatives speak well for the attitude of our organization. It indicates a recognition and awareness of changes and a desire to keep our members alert to these changes.

SUCCESSFUL CAMP

One of our projects this past year was our Citizenship Camp for Indian and White Students at the Junior FUA Camp, Gold Eye Lake. It was a most successful camp and we hope to make this an annual event. Those who attended the camp feel that if through association and understanding we can help the Indian people recognize their own potential and abilities, they can become a very vital force in our society.

Our women's concern has been the farm family. As equal partners in Agriculture, we have studied all phases to enable our children to have equal opportunities with urban children. To do this we have found that our horizons had to be extended. We need contact with farm women in other provinces, in other countries.

EFFICIENCY NO CURE ALL

We have read recent articles where our Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Alvin Hamilton, has said that federal loans will become available to more farmers as a result of major amendments to the Farm Credit Act. But nowhere have I seen a national Agricultural Policy set down by the federal government, that gives any assurance of stability in Agriculture to repay these loans. We are told that efficiency is the thing that will cure all agricultural ills. But this is not so, and figures prove this.

I maintain we need our small farms. The Bureau of Statistics in a recent release defined a farm as a holding of one or more acres with sales of \$50.00 or more. Land without sales didn't qualify. A commercial farm is one selling \$1,200.00 or more produce in a 12-month period. The total number of commercial farms in Canada is 73.5% of all farms. Alberta has 80.2% commercial farms.

This brings us to the all important question of what kind of a farm organization we are going to set up to take care of agriculture's changing needs in Canada. And here my opinions are based on observation, study and contact with other agricultural organizations.

ONE ORGANIZATION

To be really effective it must be one National Farm Organization, controlled by direct membership meeting in national annual convention to set policy for all agriculture in Canada. When we were divided into provinces, each province tries to set policy of benefit to her farmers, and agriculture in other parts of Canada suffers as a result.

I think it is imperative that we define the role of Co-operatives. They should not have a voice in policy making for Agriculture. Their role is strictly a business one, both for the producer and consumer. Our job would be to build our co-operatives stronger to do a better job for us.

In England the National Farmers Union has been of great value in setting agricultural policy and has worked very closely with the government. Agricultural organizations in Australia are now considering to establish one National Farm Organization. I quote the words of Mr. D. P. Sheahan, President of the Victorian Wheat and Wool Growers Association, "The two basic requirements of an all-embracing farm organization are — assured membership control through annual conference. Unity can be achieved on the basis of each existing organization going into voluntary liquidation and a completely new organization arising, embracing all producers." Mr. Sheahan also said there were two federal wool organizations express-

HANDICRAFT

The following prizes were awarded at the FWUA Handicraft Exhibition:

First Prize: Pelican
Second Prize: McNally
Third Prize: Park Grove
Fourth Prize: Westlock
Fifth Prize: Hazel Bluff
Sixth Prize: Gleichen

In the Special Class for people 70 years and over the following prizes were awarded:

Knitting—Class 12A

First Prize: Mrs. Irene Davidson, Rainier.

First Prize: Mrs. Martha Rosinsky, Heart Valley.

Second Prize: Mrs. Flack, Egremont.

Crochet—Class 12B

First Prize: Mrs. Marie Flaade, Rosyth.

Second Prize: Mrs. Kay Smart, Westlock.

Scrapbooks

First Prize: Sydenham-Gerald, Rosyth.

(Sydenham-Gerald and Rosyth will divide first and second prize money).

Third Prize: Alix.

Fourth Prize: Bonanza.

ing a diversion of views on basic issues, particularly orderly marketing. He pointed out the intolerance, if either an existing dairy or grain organization was authorized to control the affairs of these industries without regard to the views and ultimate welfare of all producers.

ACWW CONGRESS

The tenth Triennial Conference of Associated Country Women of the World was held in Melbourne, Australia, October 2-12, 1962.

The conference was attended by 1,200 delegates, other attendants brought the total up to 2,000, with 25 countries being represented. The official language was English.

The delegates met in sessions to consider policy, constitution, finance and publicity for ACWW.

The topics under discussion were food, leisure, friendship and learning. A symposium—"The Changing World" on transport and Communications by Dame Alice Berry, Australia; "Home and Family," Mrs. Douglas Lee, Malaya; "Farm and Garden," Nancy Adams, Canada; "People and Opportunities," Mrs. Ahern, Ireland. This gave a very good picture how women had benefitted from different changes.

In closing I would like to thank all the good people in Alberta who have given me hospitality during the past year. To the many locals for their kind messages. To our two vice-presidents, Mrs. Sissons and Mrs. Hallum for their help, to our hard working boards and the FUA executive. A special thanks to Mrs. Hicks and Mrs. Molen and staff.

May the New Year be a good one for all our members and see greater achievements for Agriculture.

Against Tax On Farm Buildings

Some news media have stated, erroneously, that the Annual Convention passed a resolution asking for taxation of farm buildings.

The Convention passed a resolution which expressed clearly its opposition to taxation of farm buildings. An addition to the original resolution defined farm buildings as those occupied by bona fide farmers and ranchers. The resolution as amended carried.

Through this addition the Convention made a distinction between buildings used and occupied by people whose main interest is farming, and people, using and occupying buildings in rural areas, whose source of income is not derived from farming.

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♦ **Red Deer** meeting at the home of Mrs. Miller, heard a report of Mrs. Comfort, mentioning a net result of \$55.71 from the October rummage sale. Mrs. Chrunk made an item for the sales table. A letter of thanks was received from Mrs. Kinnon for a donation made to an Indian band. The local decided to send a Christmas gift to this same group.

♦ **Fairdonian Valley's** meeting, attended by 11 members and five visitors. Tea money will be 25c per member per meeting. Fifteen dollars was donated to the Silverware Fund and a new uniform to the girls' softball team of Sedgewick. The meeting was held at Mrs. James Hallum's home.

♦ **West Pouce Coupe and East Doe River** elected Mrs. Amy Vipond, Box 42, Rolla, B.C., as president. Mrs. Myrtle Grove was re-elected as secretary. A parcel will be sent to the Unitarian Service and one to the Mental Hospital Association. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Donald Vipond.

♦ **Drumheller East** listened to Mrs. Gaschnitz reading a bulletin describing a Home for out-of-town cancer patients who have to go to the Cancer Clinic in Calgary. The Home is at 507 - 24 Avenue S.W., two blocks from the Clinic. Mrs. A. Leonhardt spoke about mental retardation. The meeting was held at the home of Mrs. K. Chambers.

♦ **Shady Nook** appointed Mrs. Nadine Morrison and Mrs. Elsie Lutz as members of a committee to study the possibility of setting up a scholarship plan. Donations were made to the School for Retarded Children, Red Cross and Sunshine Fund. All officers were re-elected by acclamation.

♦ **Westlock**, meeting at the home of Mrs. G. Cennard, decided to invite former members of the local to the Christmas meeting. Mrs. Alton read the annual report.

♦ **Griffin Creek** appointed Mrs. Webber as director of the sub-district. Mrs. Ray Webber, Berwyn was elected President; Mrs. R. Grant, Vice-president; Mrs. H. Webb, Brownvale, secretary-treasurer. Mrs. Pimm, Mrs. Iddins and Mrs. Judkins were elected as directors of the local.

♦ **Gwynne** met at the home of Mrs. H. Kolewyn. The members were unable to appoint a delegate to the Convention as they considered the date to be too near to Christmas. Mrs. Gunnar Carlson Gwynne, Mrs. Gus Schielke and Mrs. Harold Doel, Bittern Lake were respectively re-elected as President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer.

♦ **Wild Rose's** bean supper and bazaar showed a gross profit of \$138.91. At the meeting, held at the home of Mrs. Doreen Solberg, Mrs. Ruth Curry and Mrs. Solberg were presented gifts in appreciation of their years of faithful service as President and Secretary.

♦ **Stony Plain** donated \$50.00 to Holborn Community Hall, now under construction. Meeting at the home of Mrs. Wm. Fuhr the local decided to have the Christmas party at the home of Mrs. Rebus. At the January meeting a representative of the CNIB will address the members.

♦ **One Tree** purchased several useful gifts for the Retarded Children's Home in Medicine Hat. The members met at the home of Mrs. Helen Bender. Thirteen were present.

♦ **Egremont** has made plans for a February banquet and the birthday quilt project. Sixteen members attended the meeting at the home of Mrs. Pearl Purschke. The Pollyanna Christmas Party was held at an early date.

♦ **Westwind** decided to buy, jointly with the IODE, a hair dryer as a Christmas gift for Crestview Lodge. It was asked whether a Lethbridge station carries the Farm Forum radio program (CJOC does—Ed.). The home of Mrs. R. Lindsay must have been a busy place as 33 members and 2 visitors attended the meeting.

♦ **Sunnynook's** secretary, Mrs. Hazel Heck, received the members

in her home for the November meeting. The decision was made to have no Christmas party this year.

♦ **Rosyth** collected clothing for UNICEF. A Christmas party for the members and their families was planned for December 23. The Home Economist will be asked to organize a sewing clinic in March. Twenty members and one visitor attended the meeting at Mrs. Eleanor Moody's home.

♦ **Burnt Lake** sent ten dollars to Mrs. Braithwaite to help defray expenses at the sub-district level. Twenty dollars was donated to the local library. After a talk by Irene Rowntree about "CARE," \$10.00 was donated to this organization.

♦ **Fairview** met at the home of Mrs. Hilda Gibbons. The roll call was a donation of 25c per member for the Retarded Children's Home.

♦ **Poplar Ridge** donated \$5.00 to the Retarded Children's Fund, the TB Fund and the Wilson Fire Fund. The last fund is set up for a family who lost all their belongings in a fire. Dorothy Roth will get in touch with other locals to find out whether they are in favor of raising funds for the Retarded Children's School. Mrs. Irene Belich was hostess.

♦ **Pollockville** decided to send a magazine subscription to one of the residents who didn't receive flowers while in hospital. Thirteen members and 6 visitors attended this meeting at Mrs. Kryta's home.

♦ **Marwayne** decided to send this year to Central Office a certain percentage of every project to be undertaken. An educational committee was set up to arrange study programs for each meeting pertaining to farming. Mrs. Elsie Hauer was hostess for the Christmas meeting; Ruby Hale and Ruby Peck were co-hostesses.

♦ **Heath** had eleven members attending the meeting at Mrs. F. M. Ford's home. Two quilts were finished for the Unitarian Service Committee.

♦ **Fleet's** meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Betty Filipenko. Mrs. Eileen Solorenko lead the members in singing a Christmas carol. After a short business session a bingo party was held.

♦ **Crossfield** sent \$10.00 to the District 10 Board to help defray expenses at the sub-district level. Mrs. A. Montgomery will compile a history of any past member whose name would be eligible for placing in the FWUA Memorial Book. Safety convener Mrs. Ed Murray resigned due to ill health. She was replaced by Mrs. R. Bills. Hostesses were Mrs. M. Fox and Mrs. R. Hay.

♦ **Sydenham-Gerald** made two \$25 donations to two retarded local boys and one of \$5.00 to the Unitarian Service. The retiring executive members were presented with FWUA spoons. Meeting place was the home of Mrs. Joyce Christopherson.

♦ **Battle River** had 6 visitors at its meeting held at the home of Mrs. Hazel Lawson. Thirteen members were present. They exchanged Christmas gifts.

HENRY WISE WOOD BURSARIES

Six farm young people have been awarded Henry Wise Wood Memorial Bursaries valued at \$135.00 each.

The young people winning the awards are Dwight Woody, Coronation and Alfred Woelk, Endiang, both of whom are now attending the Olds School of Agriculture; Yvette Jean, of Lafond and Paul Fedec, of Boyle, who are attending the Vermilion School of Agriculture; and Nick Hudak, Worsley and Allen Watson, Dawson Creek, B.C., who are at the Fairview Community College.

Six of these bursaries are awarded annually by the Alberta Wheat Pool to commemorate the name of Alberta's great farm leader, Henry Wise Wood. Two bursaries are available to students at each of the three agricultural schools in the province.

Eighteen-year-old Dwight Woody has completed ten project years

in 4-H beef clubs and has held a number of executive positions. He has also been active in army cadets and is interested in curling and basketball.

Alfred Woelk has completed sixteen project years in 4-H beef and field crops clubs and this year was one of Alberta's representatives at National 4-H Club Week in Toronto. Now in his second year at the Olds School of Agriculture, he intends to return to the farm after he completes his training.

Yvette Jean, 21, is enrolled in the Home Economics and Commercial course at Vermilion. She has had two years in a 4-H grain has completed eight project years in clothing, food and garden clubs. She is a club efficiency winner and has held a number of executive positions in her club.

Twenty-one-year-old Paul Fedec has had two years in 4-H field crops and has won championship

"It pays me to market my grain through the Alberta Wheat Pool."

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Pool Members on our 1961 - 62 deliveries to Pool elevators and on fertilizer purchases, we will receive these patronage dividends next spring.

Wheat and Flax	over 5¼c a bushel
Oats, Barley and Rye	over 2½c a bushel
Rapeseed	over 8¾c a bushel
Fertilizer	over 5% of dollar value

More than half of the dividend is in cash this year (3c for wheat, 1½c for coarse grains, 5c for rapeseed and nearly 3% on fertilizer) and the balance in valuable Wheat Pool reserves.

The Wheat Pool dividends mean:

\$10.57 extra on every 200 bushels' load of wheat;

\$211.40 more on a season's delivery of 4,000 bushels of wheat.

If you are not already a Pool member, join right away. By doing so you, too, can share in the advantages of co-operative grain marketing.



ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
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TO ALL F.U.A. LOCALS

As a result of the decision to start publishing *The Organized Farmer* twice a month, the mid-monthly mailing of the President's Letter and so on will be stopped. From now on this material will be published in our newspaper. The second issue of each month will be used for this purpose.

awards. He is active in the F.U.A. and local co-operatives.

Nick Hudak, a second year agriculture student at Fairview, has completed three years in 4-H work.

Allen Watson, also a second year agriculture student at Fairview, has had an active 4-H career and club and is active in the F.U.A.

REQUEST TO CO-OPS

To improve the financial situation of the FUA and in doing so to open up opportunities for doing more for the members of the organization, District 12 convention passed a resolution that all co-operative organizations set aside a certain percentage of their earnings for Farmers' Union purposes. After this resolution was amended that all farmer co-operatives be requested to set a certain percentage of their earnings aside for FUA purposes, it was passed by the annual convention.

♦ **Utopia's** members will entertain the people in Crestview Lodge on New Year's Eve. Six retarded children in Red Deer will receive Christmas gifts. After the meeting which was held at Mrs. Mary Schmidt's home, a Christmas party was held.